

THE CITIZEN SOLDIER

Establishment of a National Military Club Proposed.

Membership to Comprise Those Who Served in Army and Navy in Civil and Spanish Wars, Militia and Naval Guards, Etc.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The National Guards association of the United States, whose convention here is being attended by the adjutants general of most of the states, Wednesday adopted a resolution approving the establishment of a national "military club" in this city, its membership to comprise those who served honorably in the army and navy in the civil and Spanish wars, members of militia and naval guards of the states, military and naval cadets, civil and military officers of the United States and territories. The object is to promote national guard interests and provide a club rendezvous for those eligible.

The adjutant generals called on President Roosevelt, Secretary Root and Gen. Miles. Secretary Root improved the opportunity to express his hearty sympathy with the movement in which they are engaged. The secretary said the study and thought which he had been required to give to military affairs had led him to the conviction that it was of the greatest importance to this country that the national guard should be maintained, promoted and perfected as a necessary school for citizen soldiery. The gulf between the national guard and the regular army should be closed up entirely and there should be harmonious co-operation between the two organizations in bringing about a condition of affairs which would make the country always ready with an efficient volunteer force to act as an auxiliary to the regular army.

Secretary Root said that the time is now ripe for securing legislative measures which will be of great advantage in perfecting the obsolete military system of 1792.

ATTACKED BY ARMED MEN.

One Brother Killed and the Other Two Desperately Wounded.

Hereford, Tex., Jan. 23.—John, Fred and Dick Spikes, brothers, were attacked near Liberty, N. M., by eight or ten armed men who were in hiding near a fence that was in the course of erection by the Spikes brothers. The party opened fire and Dick Spikes was instantly killed. John Spikes was wounded and is supposed to be dead, as he fell from his horse. Fred Spikes reacted here Wednesday, desperately wounded and his life is despaired of. No cause is given for the attack.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Several Important Measures Were Adopted at the Conference.

Mexico City, Jan. 23.—The Pan-American conference Wednesday adopted resolutions recommending the preservation of archaeological remains; endorsing the St. Louis Louisiana purchase exposition; providing for sending a message of congratulation to officials of the Buffalo exposition; endorsing the success of the Pan-American international copyright and approving an inter-oceanic canal.

MAJ. WILLARD'S REPORT.

The Cost of Constructing the Illinois and Mississippi Canal.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Secretary Root has sent to congress a special report made by Maj. J. H. Willard, engineer at Chicago, stating that the expense of constructing the Illinois and Mississippi canal will be about \$2,000,000 above the original estimate of \$6,025,000. The increase is due to the cost of rights of way and to improved plans of construction.

MISS STONE RELEASED.

The Information Comes From Berlin and Was Published in London.

London, Jan. 23.—Reported and published here news from Berlin that Miss Stone, the captive missionary, has been released and ransom of £15,000 paid.

Added to Prince Henry's Suite.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Honorary Vice Admiral von Eiseudecher, the Prussian minister at Karlsruhe, Baden, formerly an attaché of the German embassy at Washington, has been added by Emperor William to the suite of Prince Henry for the latter's visit to the United States.

Commander Adams Ill.

New York, Jan. 23.—It was announced Wednesday at the Brooklyn navy yard that Commander Charles A. Adams, senior aide to Capt. Coghlan, was seriously ill and had applied for retirement. He has been thirty years in the service, entering from Wisconsin.

Semblich's Voice Fails.

New York, Jan. 23.—Mme. Marcella Semblich, returning to her hotel from a drive, tried to call her maid, but found she could hardly speak. An examination by a physician showed that a small artery in the vocal apparatus had been ruptured.

Sale of Danish West Indies.

Copenhagen, Jan. 23.—It has been definitely decided that the treaty with the United States providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies is to be signed at Washington this week. All the formalities here are completed.

ARE NEGOTIATING.

Elkins-Widener Syndicate After the Everett-Moore Interests.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 23.—Representatives of the Elkins-Widener syndicate have examined all the traction interests of the Everett-Moore syndicate with the object in view of purchasing the extensive railway interests, including the properties in this city. It is said that the representatives of the Elkins-Widener syndicate are very well satisfied with the physical condition of the traction lines and consider it a desirable investment.

It is now practically settled that either the Federal telephone system or the entire traction system will be sold in a lump. The sale of either property will eliminate the necessity of selling the other. Even if it is necessary to include in the deal the sale of the Cleveland Electric Railway Co., the principal local street car systems will be made as part of the Everett-Moore traction properties.

According to Chairman Newcomb, C. W. Morse, of New York, stands in the lead of several parties who have been looking into the telephone properties with the purpose of buying them as a whole. It is also understood that eastern bond houses are after a controlling interest in the telephone interests.

The Elkins-Widener syndicate is one of the most powerful in the United States. It is understood that if this company gets control of the Everett-Moore properties it will complete the work planned by the Everett-Moore people.

Chairman Newcomb says that no definite proposals had as yet been received, but that negotiations tending to that end are in progress daily.

Mr. Newcomb said that the members of the syndicate have given their consent to any transactions which the bankers' committee desire to make.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Ex-President Leaves Princeton, N. J., for the South.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 23.—Ex-President Cleveland left Princeton Wednesday night for the south, where he will remain several days, hunting with Col. E. C. Benedict, Rear Admiral Evans, Gen. Anson G. McCook and Herman May. The party will go to Georgetown, S. C., and shortly after arriving there will go to the home of Col. Alexander, who lives on an island eighteen miles from that city. Mr. Cleveland appears to have regained his normal health. He was accompanied as far as Philadelphia by Mrs. Cleveland.

GOLD AND SILVER ORE.

A Rich Find on the Bluffs North of Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Jan. 23.—The report that ore taken from the bluffs north of this city included gold and silver in paying quantities, was confirmed Wednesday by assays made by professional chemists and metallurgists whose standing places their reports beyond the realm of speculation. The assays show bullion running from \$1.30 to \$1.73 of samples taken from the ledge. The average per ton is about \$8. Indications are that there are millions of tons of ore within reach and all facilities for reduction easily available.

MICHIGAN MILLERS.

Adopt Resolutions Endorsing President's Cuban Reciprocity Policy.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 23.—The Michigan millers' association, which is in session here, Wednesday adopted resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt's Cuban reciprocity policy, saying that the beet sugar raisers and sugar manufacturers were better able to stand the cut in the sugar tariff than wheat raisers, and flour manufacturers can stand a further restriction of the markets. They also endorsed the Corliss bill giving the inter-state commerce commission greater powers in regulating freight rates.

Dan Crendon Defeated.

Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 23.—Al Weinig and Dan Crendon fought nine of the hardest rounds here ever witnessed in this city, and when in the ninth round Benny Murphy, trainer and second of Crendon, threw a sponge into the ring, Weinig was declared the winner.

Schwab Presented to the Emperor.

Vienna, Jan. 23.—The mayor of Vienna presented Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States steel corporation, to Emperor Francis Joseph at the citizens' ball Wednesday night. The emperor and Mr. Schwab conversed at some length upon commercial matters.

Troops Return From Cuba.

New York, Jan. 23.—The steamer Olinda arrived Wednesday from Cuban ports with troops E. F. G. and H. of the 2d cavalry, Lieut. Col. E. C. Dimmick commanding, 15 officers and 257 men, who return home after three years service in Cuba. The men will proceed to Forts Meyer and Ethen Allen. They are in splendid health.

Married His Housekeeper.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 23.—Thomas H. White, president of the White Sewing Machine Co., was married Wednesday, January 7, to his housekeeper, Mrs. Elizabeth Brennan, at St. Augustine, Fla. The fact has just become known.

To Invite Kruger to Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—At a mass meeting of Boer sympathizers held here it was resolved to send President Kruger an invitation, signed by 500,000 people, to visit Chicago June 26, the date of the coronation of Edward VII.

THE ROAD QUESTION.

Scientific Men Are Now Engaged in Making It Clear.

What the Department of Agriculture Is Doing to Aid the People in the Construction of Solid Highways.

[Special Washington Letter.]

THE times and seasons, the cycles and centuries in human affairs are as markedly directed as are the currents of the air and ocean. Order is the first law of the universe. All things are planned. Moses, Aaron, Caesar, Solon, Lincoln, McKinley, all soldiers and statesmen of history, were conceived and born years in advance of the time when they should play their part upon the stage of the world.

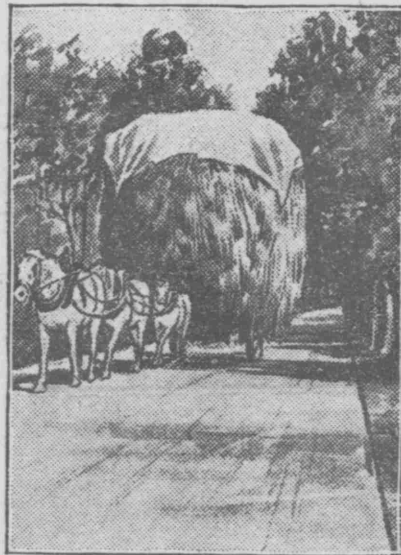
That water may be turned into wine, and the miracle be performed before our very eyes, the rains descend in the springtime percolate the earth, ascend the roots, stalks, stamens and pistils, until the grape is formed, and in the autumn time we see the water of springtime turned into wine. The invisible forces delicately and perfectly manipulate the water, the earth and the vine, and they do it all with absolute precision and perfection.

Thirty years before the war between the states, otherwise known as the war of the rebellion, Ericson was born; so that when it became time for the revolution of naval warfare the man was on this earth with brain already prepared to evolve the ironclad monitor with revolving turret; the proper kind of battleship, built at the proper time, and steaming the waters of Hampton Roads at the very moment when the presence of such a vessel was necessary to turn the tide of human affairs, for the making of the fulfillment of Webster's words in behalf of union "now and forever, one and inseparable."

With the development of the intelligence of the inhabitants of the world came steam, and then electricity, and now wireless telegraphy for transmitting intelligence across the watery wastes is disclosed. All of the wonders of the world are disclosed gradually, just as they are needed and not too soon. The bestness of nature go hand in hand for mutual helpfulness to mankind. Railroads in the eighteenth century would have been too soon for the advancement of the cause of universal liberty. Railroads would have been successfully used against the colonial armies, and the stories of Saratoga and Yorktown would have been different.

During the past quarter of a century the minds of the people of this country have been more and more dwelling upon the subject of good roads, and the time is now at hand for the accomplishment of that idea. Wherever the armies of ancient Rome went in their conquering career they built good roads, some of them to-day being in existence as monuments of the enterprise of the sturdy progenitors of the present enfeebled and vicious race flourishing in the same atmosphere and upon the same soil where Cicero, Pompey, Livy and many other of earth's greatest men thrived.

For the proper transmission of letters the development of rapid railway mail service became necessary with the growth and expansion of the republic. Now that the farmers are demanding



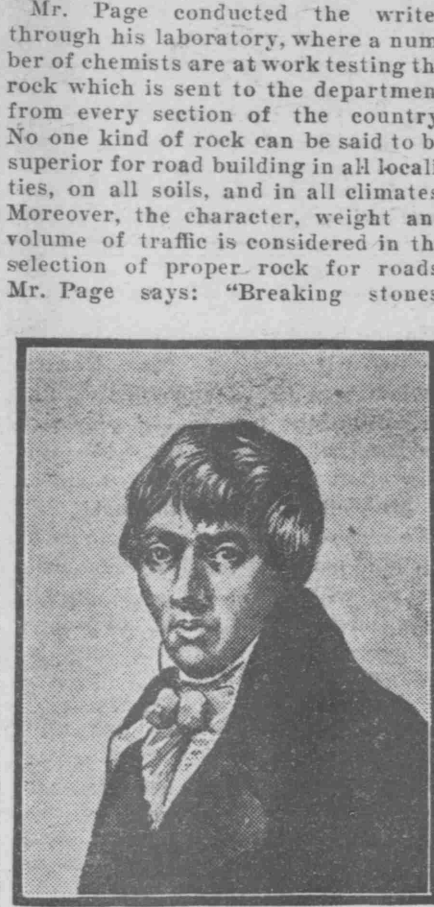
FRENCH COUNTRY ROAD.
(Hauling Four Tons of Hay Over a Highway in Normandy.)

and receiving their mail by a new system, the rural free delivery, the necessity of good roads is increased; and the idea which has been spreading for a quarter of a century is becoming an actuality. The men for the work were born many years ago, and they are now in the harness just as it was intended that they should be.

"Five years ago I began the study of systematic road making," says the secretary of agriculture. "That was before the idea of rural free delivery was entertained, excepting by a very few isolated individuals without any concerted purpose. From various portions of the country I received communications concerning the importance of good roads, but there was nothing practical being done. So, without thinking of rural free delivery, I anticipated it and my department is scientifically solving the problem. I asked the congress for an appropriation to pay four men to have charge of four divisions of the country, to study the necessities and possibilities of good roads. The congress gave me what I asked. I selected men who were civil engineers, geologists and practical road makers. The requirements were severe, but I found the men and put them to work."

Mr. Logan Waller Page, expert in charge of the road material laboratory of the department of agriculture, says: "We no longer have four divisions, having given up the New England division, because the good roads of that section have substantially all been developed. We have the middle, western and southern divisions, and they are all at work scientifically preparing the way for the making of all sorts of roads, for all sorts of soils and climates. At present the work of the middle division, to which I am assigned, is suspended during my residence in Washington in charge of this chemical branch of the work. James W. Abbott has charge of the western division and Prof. J. A. Holmes has charge of the southern division."

Mr. Page conducted the writer through his laboratory, where a number of chemists are at work testing the rock which is sent to the department from every section of the country. No one kind of rock can be said to be superior for road building in all localities, on all soils, and in all climates. Moreover, the character, weight and volume of traffic is considered in the selection of proper rock for roads. Mr. Page says: "Breaking stones,



JOHN L. MACADAM.

pulverizing them, and then chemically analyzing them may not look practical to laymen, but it is in reality the first practical step to be taken in good road making. In many cases, probably a majority of cases in our country, material for road making is selected because of its cheapness. Thus mistakes are made which are sometimes very costly, requiring the ultimate selection of suitable material and the rebuilding of the entire road. There are many requirements for good rock, but there are three principal qualities which are absolutely necessary. They are hardness, toughness and cementing or binding power. In this laboratory we analyze rocks and make records of their capabilities for good roads in certain climates and conditions. Expert road makers soon learn the value of preliminary chemical examinations."

John L. Macadam insisted that "small angular fragments of stone are the cardinal requirements," and that no large stones should be used in road making. He also earnestly advocated the principle that all artificial road building depended for its success upon the making and maintaining of a solid dry foundation, and the covering of this foundation with a durable waterproof coating or roof of broken stone. The thickness of this crust must vary with the soil, the kind of stone used, and the amount of traffic which it must sustain. The principles of Macadam are universally adopted, and upon those principles the road making will be continued by the department.

It is admitted, however, that in numerous localities the building of gravel roads will be encouraged, and that thousands of miles of gravel road will be in use, long before the macadamizing process shall be available. Particularly in the prairie states, where stone is not readily obtainable and where the river and creek beds furnish boundless supplies of gravel, the roads will be made of that material. Thus, without awaiting the coming of the government's road builders, the people can relieve their alluvial soil roads of their muckiness. The department advises the people who build gravel roads to make use of liberal amounts of sand wherever it is obtainable. Whereas dirt roads become soft and muddy during rainy seasons, sandy soils pack and harden. Because of this natural condition, which all farmers understand, sand should be liberally used with the gravel. The department urges drainage for all dirt and gravel roads; the most thorough drainage possible, with the best of modern methods and appliances.

Some of the conclusions already reached concerning the stone materials are that siliceous materials, composed of flint or quartz, are too brittle and deficient in toughness. Granite is not desirable because it is composed of three materials of different natures, quartz, feldspar and mica. Gneiss is inferior to granite. Mica slate stones are altogether useless. Sandstones are also useless. The tougher limestone are very good, but the softer ones are too weak for heavy loads. They wear, wash and blow away. Trap rock is highly regarded as possessing the qualities most desired for macadamizing purposes. Being hard and tough, when broken to small sizes, trap rock cement into a smooth hard crust impervious to water, and the smaller broken particles are so heavy that they are not easily blown away.

While advocating the Macadam system of road building, the department does not undervalue the Telford system. Telford's claim that a paved foundation is necessary for all roads is too sweeping. But in very many instances that system is really essential to good road making. But in a majority of cases the contention of Macadam that a paved foundation is unnecessary must prevail with the road makers.

SMITH D. FRY.

Deaths in Shakespeare's Plays.
There are about 90 deaths in Shakespeare's plays.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Senate—The senate Thursday for a brief time had under consideration the bill creating a department of commerce and the discussion tended to show that the measure will have to be amended in many particulars before it can receive the approval of the senate. Serious objections were raised to the transfer to the proposed department of several important bureaus now a part of other departments of the government. A large number of uncontested bills and private pension measures were passed, after which the senate adjourned until Monday. Among the bills passed were the following: Appropriating \$125,000 for the construction of a public building at Hammond, Ind.

Washington, Jan. 20.—House—The house of representatives was in session less than an hour Saturday. Only routine business was transacted, the most important feature of which was the reporting by Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, of an urgent deficiency bill. Bills passed: For the protection of towns in the Indian territory; appropriating \$90,000 for a government exhibit and floor space at the Charleston exposition.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Senate—On behalf of the committee on Philippines, Chairman Lodge reported the tariff measure and gave notice that he would call it up at 2 o'clock Tuesday. Mr. Rawlins (Utah), acting for the minority of the committee, offered a substitute for the bill of the majority. During the greater part of Monday's session the measure providing for the establishment of a department of commerce was under consideration. Senator Mitchell introduced a bill authorizing the admission to soldiers' homes of men who fought in the Indian wars on the frontier.

House—The time of the house of representatives was occupied Monday in general debate on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. An item in the bill carrying \$500,000 for a military post at Manila precipitated a long debate in which some of the ablest debaters on both sides of the house took part.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senate—For nearly three hours Tuesday the senate had under consideration the Philippine tariff bill. The measure was made the unfinished business and probably will hold that position of preference until it shall have been voted on finally. A number of private pension bills were passed, also the following: Extending the time for the construction of a railroad, wagon and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri river near Council Bluffs, Ia., and Omaha, Neb.; authorizing the construction of a number of bridges; appropriating \$150,000 each for the erection of public buildings in Muncie, Ind., and Anderson, Ind.; appropriating \$150,000 for the establishment, control and maintenance of the northern branch of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers at Hot Springs, S. D., with an additional appropriation of \$20,000 for transportation of inmates; appropriating \$70,000 for the erection of a public building at Bluefield, W. Va.; to provide suitable bronze medals for the survivors or their heirs of the officers and crews of the United States vessels of war Cumberland, Congress and Minnesota; appropriating \$400,000 for the erection of a public building in Wheeling, W. Va.; placing Gen. James Longstreet on the retired list of the army with the rank of major, the rank he held when he entered the service of the confederacy at the beginning of the civil war; prohibiting vivisection in the District of Columbia.

House—In the absence of other pressing business the house managers are allowing the widest latitude in the debate on the urgent deficiency bill now before the house. The irrigation of arid lands in the west and the advisability of retaining control of the Philippines were the main topics under discussion Tuesday. The following bills were introduced: A bill designed to prevent the holding up of trains for purposes of robbery. It provides a penalty of death or life imprisonment for the guilty parties; for the union of Oklahoma and Indian territory as a state to be known as the state of Oklahoma; to increase the pay of rural free delivery carriers from \$500 to \$600 for the first year, \$660 for the second and \$720 for the third year.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Senate—Debate of the Philippine tariff bill was not continued Wednesday, no member of the body being prepared to proceed with the discussion. The bill providing for the establishment of a department of commerce was under discussion for nearly two hours. Little progress was made with it. Senator Mason introduced a bill prohibiting the importation of opium for smoking purposes into the United States. Senator Ratt introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a home for lepers in the United States.

House—Some of the old partisan fire was injected into the proceedings of the house Wednesday when the item in the urgent deficiency bill appropriating \$500,000 for a military post at Manila, which the democrats have been using as a text for speeches in opposition to the Philippine policy of the administration for the last three days, was reached. Mr. Cannon, in charge of the bill, confessed that the appropriation was subject to a point of order and it went out. In lieu thereof he offered an amendment to appropriate the same sum for "shelter and protection" of the officers and enlisted men of the army on duty in the Philippines. This the chair held to be in order and it at once became the subject of a very spirited debate. The vote on the adoption of the amendment stood, ayes 167, nays 100.

Secretary Darling Injured.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling sustained a severe fall on the icy pavement. A cut on the side of the head and one on the lip, as well as several bruises about his knee resulted, but it is thought no serious results will follow.

Raised Silver Certificates.

Gainesville, Tex., Jan. 22.—F. K. Reagan, against whom 15 indictments have been found by the federal grand jury, now in session at Dallas, is under arrest here. Reagan is accused of raising silver certificates.

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